

Mr. President, the Blue Ribbon School initiative shows us the very best we can do for students and the techniques that can be replicated in other schools to help all students succeed. I am proud to say that in Rhode Island we can look to a school like Tiogue School. Under the leadership of its principal, Denise Richtarik, its capable faculty, and its involved parents, Tiogue School will continue to be a shining example for years to come.●

93RD ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS OF AMERICA

● Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the national Federated Boys Clubs, known today as the Boys and Girls Club of America.

Although the Boys Clubs were not organized nationally until 1906, origins of the club can be traced as far back as the mid-1800s. As early as 1853, a Club-like facility was established in New York City for the purpose of lodging newsboys. However, the first Boys Club, as we know it today, wasn't established until 1860. The Dashaway Club in Hartford, Connecticut is recognized as the first known Boys Club, which provided afterschool activities for children from disadvantaged homes.

Soon the idea of a shelter for youth to spend time during non-school hours caught on. These clubs offered a safe place for children to congregate and stay out of trouble. Rapidly, Boys Clubs sprouted up around the country. In the early years, the clubs were concentrated mostly in New England. By 1906, 53 separate Boys Clubs were in existence. It was decided that these clubs should somehow work collectively. On May 13, 1906, a group of businessmen and Boys Clubs representatives met to discuss the idea of a national federation. Thus, the Boys Clubs of America was born.

Although the clubs continue to operate autonomously, the national organization provides staff recruitment and training, program research, facility construction, fundraising, and marketing. In addition, the national club addresses legislative and public policy issues affecting young people. In 1956, the Boys Club celebrated its 50th anniversary and received a U.S. Congressional Charter. As more and more clubs were formed, the organization grew and began serving girls as well as boys. In 1990, the name was officially changed to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. Today, there are over 2,200 clubs operating nationwide, serving over three million children. Minnesota is proud to be home to 21 Boys and Girls Clubs, serving 33,456 children.

The Boys and Girls Clubs provides hope, inspiration, and the opportunity for children to realize their full potential as citizens. These clubs provide guidance, support, and leadership, while encouraging youth to abstain from drugs and alcohol, strive for scholastic achievement, become involved in community service, develop personal

talents such as music or art, and explore career opportunities. Dedicated volunteers have helped the Boys and Girls Clubs of America become a success.

Mr. President, on the 93rd anniversary of its founding, I applaud the hard work and dedication of the men, women and youth who have contributed to the success of the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. Through their persistence and encouragement, youth across the country have benefitted greatly.●

TRIBUTE TO 1998 AIR FORCE ACADEMY FOOTBALL TEAM

● Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of the 1998 United States Air Force Academy Football Team.

The 1998 "Falcons" may go down in history as one of the greatest football teams in Academy history. Their 12-1 record included their first outright Western Athletic Conference Championship, a bowl victory over the University of Washington, and the Commander-in-Chief's Trophy, which is the most prized possession of the three service academies.

This team of over-achieving young men was lead by their Head Football Coach Fisher DeBerry, and his assistant coaches Richard Bell, Todd Bynum, Dee Dowis, Dick Enga, Larry Fedora, Jimmy Hawkins, Jeff Hayes, Cal McCombs, Tom Miller, Bob Noblitt, Jappy Oliver, Chuck Peterson, and Sammy Steinmark. They are recognized as one of the finest coaching staffs in the country.

On offense, the team was lead by seniors Mike Barron, Joe Cashman, Spanky Gilliam, Ryan Hill, Frank Mindrup, Blane Morgan, James Nate, Dylan Newman, Matt Paroda, Brian Phillips, Barry Roche, Jemal Singleton, Matt Waszak, and Eric Woodring.

The defense was lead by seniors Tim Curry, Bryce Fisher, Billy Free, Jeff Haugh, Jason Sanderson, Mike Tyler, and Charlton Warren.

Special team seniors Jason Kirkland and Alex Wright took care of the punting and place kicking duties.

The most impressive thing about these outstanding young men is that following their graduation from the Academy they will all be moving on to serve our country as 2nd Lieutenants in the United States Air Force. They are true student athletes who play the game for the enjoyment of the sport. These young men are tremendous role models for the youth of our country, and our nation can take pride in their accomplishments.

I commend the Superintendent of the Air Force Academy, Lt. General Tad Oelstrom, and Athletic Director Randy Spetman for their leadership in developing an outstanding group of young men. They clearly possess the "right stuff."●

A TRIBUTE TO TWO GREAT NAVAL HEROES

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the wartime heroism and distinguished military service of Commander David H. McClintock and Captain Bladen D. Claggett, retired officers of the United States Navy. Few men have exhibited the degree of bravery shown by these two men during the Second World War. While fighting for the U.S. Navy, these men took part in the greatest naval battle of all time, Leyte Gulf. Their actions at this, the most substantial attack of the Pacific War, severely limited the Japanese fleet at Leyte Gulf and eventually led to a Japanese retreat from the area.

In October of 1944, Commander David H. McClintock of the U.S.S. *Darter* discovered the Japanese main fleet and fired the first shots of the Battle for Leyte Gulf sinking the Japanese Flagship *Atago*, and crippling the Japanese heavy cruiser *Takao*. Captain Bladen D. Claggett of the U.S.S. *Dace* was also involved in the battle engaging and sinking the Japanese heavy Cruiser *Maya*. In attempting to close on the crippled cruiser, the *Darter* ran aground. The *Darter's* entire crew was rescued by the *Dace*, which ran the risk of grounding herself during the rescue.

The actions of these two brave men and their crews will be remembered forever, not only because of the heroics involved, but because they played a major role in preventing a disastrous defeat of the landing force at Leyte Gulf.

Today, I salute the captains and crews of the U.S.S. *Darter* and U.S.S. *Dace*. I commend Captain David H. McClintock and Captain Bladen D. Claggett for their distinguished careers and contributions to the United States of America. I extend my sincerest congratulations to Captain David H. McClintock and Captain Bladen D. Claggett, who will be present at a ground-breaking ceremony May 29th, 1999, to establish an exhibit to the Marquette Maritime Museum commemorating their most heroic deeds.●

TRIBUTE TO IDA KLAUS

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, just days ago Ida Klaus, properly described as a "labor law pioneer," died at the age of 94. I had the great privilege of working with her in the Kennedy Administration in 1961 when she advised us on the development of Executive Order 10988, "Employee-Management Cooperation in the Federal Service," a defining event in the history of federal employment. She was a brilliant person, warm and concerned for others in a way that made possible her great achievements.

Mr. President, I ask that her obituary from The New York Times of May 20, 1999 be printed in the RECORD.

The obituary follows: